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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Administration of the Live Stock Section.

READ—

Letter No. ROC. 490—H. C. 119 of 1932-33, dated 15th September 1932, from the Director of Agriculture, forwarding the report on the working of the Live Stock Section during the year 1931-32.

ORDER NO. D. 4503-13—L. & A. 15-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 8TH MARCH 1933.

Recorded.

2. The Amrut Mahal Department was merged in the Live Stock Section from the 1st August 1931 and Lieut. A. A. Monteiro was in charge of the Section.

3. The percentage of mortality in the herds rose from 8·7 of last year's to 11·9 and that of births from 37·2 to 39·2 during the year under report. The increase in mortality is reported to be due to the death of a large number of calves.

4. The Director is requested to report how many applications have been received in response to the scheme of Aided Cattle Breeding and how they have been dealt with.

5. As a result of the disbandment of the herds of the Tumkur Range and the transfer of the cattle to other herds, Kaval lands comprising a total area of 10,555 acres were released and surrendered to the Revenue Department.

6. The total demand including the balance of Rs. 29,992-6-4 at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 88,104-3-5 and out of it, a sum of Rs. 57,751-4-9 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,352-14-8. The outstandings are heavy and prompt action should be taken for their recovery.

7. The work of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur during the year is reported to have been satisfactory. The results so far obtained by crossing Amrut Mahal cows with Hallikar bulls are stated to be promising. The experiment of feeding calves systematically has led to their uniform growth and better development.

8. Government are glad to note that the Sheep Breeders' Association at Kolar continued to do useful work in the year in spite of the slump in the price of wool.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Administration of the Agricultural Department.

READ—

Letters dated 3rd and 14th December 1932, from the Director of Agriculture, submitting the Administration Report of his Department for the year ending 30th June 1932.

ORDER NO. D. 4428-84—A. & E. 125-32-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 7TH MARCH 1933.

Recorded.

Dr. L. C. Coleman was in charge of the Department for about nine months of the year and in his absence on leave during the rest of the year, Mr. H. V. Krishnayya, Deputy Director at Headquarters, officiated as Director. The Department suffered serious loss by the death of two of its senior and capable officers, namely, Dr. K. Kunhi Kannan, Entomologist, and Dr. M. K. Venkata Rao, Deputy Director, Chikmagalur.

Chemical Section.—This section is engaged mainly in conducting manurial experiments on the more important of the crops and the work so far carried out, has yielded definite results of value. It has been established that the growth of all the crops on which these experiments have been carried out is promoted by the use of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures. The value of potash manures in the case of different crops, is under investigation, and it is reported that coffee, areca and cocoanut appear to benefit from their use. Government are glad to learn that there is a growing demand by planters and land owners for the help and guidance of the Department in manuring their lands. Manurial experiments have to be extended to all important crops and the means of making available, as cheaply as possible, to raiyats, the different kinds of manures they require for obtaining the best crops from their lands, calls for continuous study. The soil survey of the Irwin Canal area has been completed and the submission of Dr. Narasimhaiengar's report on it should be expedited.

Mycological and Entomological Sections.—The arecanut crop was attacked by a severe form of Koleroga in the year and the area of areca gardens sprayed exceeded 9,000 acres and was nearly double of that dealt with in the previous year. Two co-operative societies took up the work of selling spraying materials to garden owners and this activity on the part of local co-operative organizations, requires to be encouraged. It is desirable, as observed by the Director, to gradually relieve the Department of the work of supplying these materials and it is best to transfer it to co-operative societies. The experiments conducted at the Balehonnur Farm have established that spraying is an effective remedy against some of the pests that attack the coffee plant and Government are glad to learn that planters are appreciating the value of this remedy and using on their estates the spraying mixtures which have yielded the best results on the said Farm. One of the promising lines of work on which the Entomological Section is employed is the examination of the insecticidal values of the barks and roots of some plants. The experiments so far carried out, have established that some of these barks and roots are very effective in ridding plants of their insect-pests. The harm done by insect and fungus pests to crops of different

kinds, is very great and what raiyats want, are simple and cheap remedies which can be made from locally available materials and used for saving their crops. It is necessary that increasing attention should be paid by the Department for the investigation of this problem and for bringing to the notice of raiyats remedies of proved value. It is satisfactory to note that potato-growers in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts have been largely adopting the treatment of their crops recommended by the Department for saving them from the serious lady-bird beetle pest. Several plant diseases, the chief among which are a fungus attack on ragi, which causes footrot and the drying up of earheads the trunksplitting disease of areca alternaria disease of potato, apple root rot, a new apple disease in which the twigs are found to die, with sometimes a canker formation at the base of the stem, the leaf disease of coffee, the coffee blackrot, the downy mildew of grape vine, the sandal spike, the *anabe-roga* of arecanut, are under investigation and it is to be hoped that it will be possible to devise measures for preventing them or for minimising the damage done by them.

Plant-Breeding and Experimental Farms.—The Hunsur Farm has evolved five strains of ragi which have given good results and which are now under trial on the lands of selected agriculturists. Some selections of paddy, tested at the Nagenhalli Farm, have proved very promising and one variety called GEB. 24 is growing in popularity and large areas are being sown with it. Some of the varieties of paddy developed on the Marthur Farm are stated to give high yields of both grain and straw. It is reported that on the same farm the high yielding Malabar pepper-vine, introduced for replacing the local vine, is doing very well and that the owners of surrounding gardens have accordingly been planting it on their lands. The breeding work on sugar-cane, cotton and ground-nut which has been going on for some years has yielded useful results and the seeds of tested varieties are being sown on a large scale by raiyats. This work has to be extended to all the principal crops for producing strains capable of giving the largest yields and of resisting all the common pests. The area commanded by the Irwin Canal offers the prospects of developing agriculture on modern scientific lines. A number of experiments have accordingly been started on the Irwin Canal Farm with a view to find out what crops can be grown in the tract to the best advantage and under what conditions.

Agricultural Engineering.—Government are glad to learn that two new designs of sugar-cane mills made by the local firm—Messrs. Madurai Mudaliar & Sons—one, a power crushing mill and the other a power attachment to the bullock mill of the firm's make, were tested and found to give greater outturn and better extraction than other plants of a similar nature. It is reported that the cost of the imported honey-extractor was found to be too high by agiculturists, and that, accordingly, a cheap type of extractor has been designed and constructed, and that six of them were sold during the year. The manufacture of ploughs has been undertaken by the Central Industrial Workshop at the instance of the Agricultural Department, and the ploughs made there, are stated to be satisfactory, and their cost is reported to be less than that of ploughs obtained from outside. As observed by the Director, it is essential for the improvement of agriculture to make available to raiyats cheap and efficient implements required for their operations, and the work started in the Central Industrial Workshop requires to be pursued steadfastly with a view to improve the make of the implements and further reduce their costs.

Agricultural Education.—The demand for agricultural education is steadily increasing and this is a very encouraging feature. All the Agricultural Schools under the administration of the Department are reported to have done good work in the year, the record of the Schools at Hebbal and Ramakrishnapur being specially noteworthy. The Director states that the marked success of the Vernacular School at Ramakrishnapur is due to the facilities for practical work provided by the donor Mr. Venkataramanaiya and to the personal interest which he continues to take in the welfare of the students studying in the School. The interesting experiment of giving an opportunity to past students to work as practical farmers under proper supervision and make a success of their business, has been started at this institution and if it proves successful, the students trained in these schools can expect to find employment in the profession for which they are re-equipped and the prospects of expansion of scientific agriculture will also be improved. The District Boards of Bangalore, Hassan and Tumkur continued in the year under report the support which they are extending to the Agricultural Schools in their jurisdictions.

Oil-Cake Advances.—The balance of oil-cake advances awaiting collection at the end of the year was Rs. 7,038 and the Director states that most of the cases are pending with the Revenue Department. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to take prompt action for the recovery of these arrears.

General.—The progress in the investigation of the many problems bearing upon the fundamental industry of agriculture was maintained by the several Sections and Farms of the Department during the year and Government desire to express their appreciation of its administration by Dr. Coleman.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT.

Exemption from the levy of Fees in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore.

READ—

Government Order No. 4122-75—Med. 316-30-18, dated 20th November 1931, revising the rules for the levy of fees on out-patients resorting to Public Hospitals and Dispensaries for treatment.

Four annas for each attendance for ... atment in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields.
Two annas at the District Headquarter Hospitals.

2. Letter No. C. 769-3, dated 18th January 1933, from the Senior Surgeon, requesting for reasons mentioned that the out-patients resorting to the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, be exempted from payment of the fee prescribed in the Government Order read above.

ORDER NO. G. 6292-4—MED. 161-32-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 14TH MARCH 1933.

The Senior Surgeon states that the out-patient Department in the Mental Hospital is doing useful work by giving necessary advice and attention to "borderland" and early cases which may not require institutional treatment and that the number of such persons in a year has not so far gone beyond 100. He therefore recommends that as this Department is yet to gain popularity among the public, the out-patients may be exempted from the payment of the fee prescribed in the Government Order read above.

Government agree with the Senior Surgeon and direct that for the present no fee be levied from out-patients resorting to the Mental Hospital up to the end of December 1934.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Allowance to Cycle Orderlies.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 3585-6—S. & A. 176-31-1, dated 24—25th November 1931, directing that the allowance of the cycle orderly of the High Court be reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 6546-7—S. & A. 176-31-20, dated 16th February 1932, revising the allowances of the non-Gazetted Officers of the Electrical Department and directing among other things, that the allowances of the cycle orderlies be reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1.

ORDER NO. FL. 4830-79—S. & A. 331-32-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 8—9TH MARCH 1933.

Government direct that the allowance to cycle orderlies be reduced to one rupee per mensem uniformly in all Departments.

S. SHAMANNA,
Secretary to Government,
Financial Department.